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If our friends who favor us with manuscrints for publication with to have rejected articles returned, the must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Triffing with a Serious Situation.

The United States has a war on its hands at the Philippines. It has the task of maintaining order there by means of its military and naval forces until Congress has decided what shall be done with those Practically most of the police work will fall upon the army.

In Cuba the United States has an immense and delicate task. It has to deal with a sensitive and suspicious people. It has to carry out reforms which will often be blindly opposed by ignorance and prejudice and for political effect. It has to restore order to a country long distracted with war, and where the nucleus of guerrilla warfare and sporadic riot always exists. It has to allay or combat doubts as to its own disinterestedness. It has to deal with the ambitions of partisan leaders, with the as yet baffled desire of the former Cuban insurgents for the punishment and humiliation of the resident Spaniards, with the tealousies sure to arise between Americans and Cubans both in the course of administration and as a result of the influx of American capital and emigration; with the dread, and perhaps with the fact of American preponderance in the island; in short with many sources and potentialities of ill feeling and disturbance.

In Porto Rico, where the disposition of the inhabitants toward the United States has been more evenly friendly, the introduction of new laws and habits must still cause more or less friction; and it is a safe rule for the beginnings of a Government in a new possession to be supported by adequate force and insure respect from the start.

For these purposes Senator COCKRELL and the Democrats of the Senate propose to add 85,000 native troops, calisted in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines, and each native division to be used in its own country only, to an army of 62,000 men, which is only 12,000 more than the minimum set in the Hull bill. For coast defence and garrison duty in the United States a large part of the 62,000 will be needed. For the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico there would be available the rest of the 62,000 and the 35,000 native troops, officered Mr. Cock-RELL alone knows how, for he has carefully avoided providing sufficient officers for the phantom army he is willing to vote for.

Mr. Cockrell must know perfectly well that under the conditions which exist in the Philippines and Cuba and even in Porto Rico, the United States has no sure means of selecting loyal or competent natives, and that these native troops could not be depended upon, would not be trusted by any reasonable military commander. and might be just as likely to fight against the United States as to fight for it. He does not wish that the army shall be adequate. He deliberately seeks to cripple it. He will not give it sufficient officers or men; and his proposition for 35,000 native troops is

not bread, but a stone. The Democratic party is pretty well demoralized when it trifles with a serious situation in this way and refuses to provide an army sufficient to do the work left by the war.

The River and Harbor Bill.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has idded \$12,000,000 to the \$30,000,000 of the House River and Harbor appropriation, which comes up for discussion to-day. According to Mr. Burron our expenditures for improving rivers and harbors have thus far aggregated \$320,000,000.

Some of the additions made by the Senate Committee are of national importance, and better worth a place in the bill than much that was already there. One of them, for example, increases the low-water depth of the proposed new East Channel in New York harbor from thirty-five feet to forty, with a view to the growing dimensions of waterway adequate for years to come. Still the Senate allows \$510,000 less for the total cost, and authorizes the War Department to do the work, if contracts cannot be made within its estimates. The army engineers have dwelt on the great reductions made possible of late in the cost of dredging.

As a new item the Senate Committee authorizes contracts for \$2,500,000, of which \$100,000 is now appropriated, to give Bay Ridge and Red Hook channels, along the Brooklyn shore, a uniform depth of 40 feet and a width of 1,200. This outlay will allow vessels of the deepest draught to pass up from the Narrows into East River, and it is clearly desirable. The item for the Wallabout channel is increased from \$20,000 to \$40,000, but, on the other hand, the \$50,-000 for Larchmont is stricken out. For clearing East River and Hell Gate the sum raised from \$100,000 to \$250,000, and for the Harlem from \$25,000 to \$100,000. while to the \$100,000 for the Hudson is

added an authorization of contracts of We cannot speak as confidently of the other additions to the bill, but some are of manifest advantage. The \$100,000 item for Pearl Harbor, in Hawaii, is of national value; but we cannot say positively how it is with the \$3,000 for removing a sand bar the mouth of the Warroad River or \$20,-000 for getting rid of a raft now obstruct-

ing the mouth of Bayou Courtableau. Among the Senate's additions for harbors are an item for Duxbury, an increase for Scituate, allowances for contracts of \$1,000,000 at Sandy Bay, and \$450,000 at Absecon inlet; an increase of \$105,000 at Wilmington; a contract allowance of \$1,- of it, that is assumed by Canada, an 000,000 for Miami, Fla.; a change at the outlet of the Mississippi from \$520,000 to that the umpire in a case where she is \$1,600,000; sundry changes at Galveston and the mouth of the Brazos, and reductions of \$25,000 each at Fairport and Apparently she takes for granted that were

Conneaut. Among the rivers the important additions for the Hudson and Harlem have already been spoken of. The Delaware, another important river, gets an increase in a The assumption not only imputes to our contract allowance of \$1,000,000. Less Latin-American neighbors an incapacity for celebrated streams that profit by the Sen- the unbiased discharge of judicial functions, ko's bounty are Goshen Creek, Mantua Creek, the Murderkill, the Saint Jones, for

Fishing Creek. The Congarce gets a big advance from \$1,500 to \$250,000, including contracts. The streams of Florida and Louisiana receive appropriations for boats and booms to clear them of the water hyacinth, \$36,000 for each State. The Black Warrior and Tombigbee combined lose \$460,000, principally on contracts, and the Pascagoula, with Horn Island harbor, \$267,600. The Upper White gains \$160,000. For storage reservoirs at the headwaters of the Missouri there is a new item of \$215,000, and there is a further item of \$50,000 for surveys for sites for reservoirs "in each arid and semi-arid State," so indicating an entry of these States into a regular competition for the benefits of this bill. The Long Tom and the Clatskanie are among the additions, while Tyaskin Creek, Richland River, Rockhall harbor and Pull-and-be-damned Point are among

the new candidates for surveys. It will be seen, therefore, that among the good, bad and indifferent changes made by the Senate Committee there are many that might create discussion in conference with the House. But all of them combined are overshadowed in importance by the six new sections of the bill, which engraft upon it the Nicaragua Canal measure, with its objected to is in Section 3, which authorizes the President to acquire the land needed for the canal "or such rights, easements or privileges therein or connected therewith as may be desirable and necessary to excavate, construct, control and defend" the canal. That word "desirable" is regarded as allowing too much latitude; but there will be no objection in the Senate, it is believed, to striking it out.

While the provision as to the canal could not be added to the bill in the House, under its rules, and the proposal to make the amendment was defeated on a point of order, it will be quite otherwise when it reappears there as an addition already lawfully made by the Senate under its rules. It will then stand as an integral part of the bill, on the same footing as any other Senate amendment.

Has the Joint High Commission Failed?

After nearly eight months' deliberation, the Anglo-American Joint Commission has adjourned until Aug. 2, and there seems to be an understanding that it will not then reassemble unless, meanwhile, an agreement has been reached concerning the Alaska boundary. What likelihood is there of an agreement?

It is alleged and believed that the Canadian Commissioners were ready to make the concessions desired by us in relation to the rights of American fishermen in Canadian waters. It is also said that certain reciprocal trade arrangements were concluded, including a moderate reduction of the duty imposed on lumber imported into the United States from the Dominion. Two stumbling blocks were thus surmounted, but the representatives of the United States and Canada have been unable to settle the question of the Alaska boundary, notwithstanding the earnest wish said to have been communicated by the British Colonial Secretary to Lord Herschell that some accommodation of the conflicting views on this point might be reached. Sir WILFRID LAURIER and his Canadian fellow Commissioners, however, are apparently unwilling to present to the Ottawa Parliament a treaty which does not satisfy the desire of the Canadian people for a port on the Pacific which would give the Klandike region access to the sea through Canadian territory.

eific coast from Behring Strait to the southern border of Alaska, belong to the United Russia. Our Commissioners, therefore, have refused to cede the port desired on the so-called Lynn Canal, but they have offered, we are told, to grant Canada a Custom House at that point. This offer, however, was declined by the Canadian Comway of alternative, the British Commis sioners proposed to submit the definition of the Alaska boundary to arbitrators, pro vided the rules and conditions adopted should be identical with those which govern the Venezuela arbitration. After mature consideration our Commissioners decided to accept this proposal with one proviso to be mentioned presently, because, in the first place, they believed that our interpretation of the boundary would be sustained by an impartial tribunal, and, secondly, the rule prescribed for the Venezuela arbitrators with regard to the effect of actual occupation would give us Dyea and Skagway, even if the Canadian ocean steamships, so making the great | view of the Alaska boundary should be upheld. The proviso on which our Commissioners insisted was that the fifth arbitrator, who would give judgment in the event of a disagreement between the representatives of Great Britain and the United States, should be chosen, not from the subjects or citizens of a European power, but from the citizens of some South or Central American State. This provise the Canadians positively refused to accept, and they also repelled a subsequent suggestion made by the American Commissioners, that the boundary question should be referred to three American, who, if unable to agree on all the facts, should at least report to their respective countries such facts as they

could agree upon. Why should the Canadian Commissioners reject the proviso to which we have referred? A Brazilian was one of the five arbitrators at Geneva to whom, by the treaty of Washington, was referred the question of England's liability for the damages inflicted by Confederate cruisers. If Great Britain could accept, as an arbitrator. the citizen of a South American State in a case where British interests exclusively were at stake, why should she oppose a similar selection in a case where the interests of a British colony alone are affected? Although we are not yet in possession of authentic information on the point, we opine that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, the British Colonial Secretary, and Lord Herschell, pray. his representative on the commission. would have offered no resistance to our proposal Imd the Canadian Commissioners been

willing to accept it. It is a curious position, when we think American community, when she insists concerned shall be a European, and not a citizen of another American commonwealth. an umpire chosen from a South or Central American State his sympathies would be ple attached to their doctrine and form had enlisted on the side of the United States rather than on that of a British dependency. but it is, as a matter of fact, unfounded.

Of the Latin-American republics Vene- were built up and became ten times as popu- graver mistake,

gratitude to the United States that her citizens might presumably be swayed to take the American side in almost any controversy. The Chilian people are, notoriously, unfriendly to us, and Argentina has strong financial and commercial reasons to court the favor of Great Britain. Brazil, although it sells to us the major part of its raw products, buys most of its imports from England, and goes to London when it seeks to float a Government loan or to procure the funds needed for railways and public works. Peru, under President PIEROLA, has shown no appreciation of Secretary BLAINE's attempt to save her from spoliation at the hands of Chill, Colombia, if one may judge by the acts of the Bogotá Government, cares more for the good will of Great Britain or France than she does for that of the [United States. The President of Costa Rica paid us a short visit recently, but he soon departed for London, where he is making a much longer stay. President Diaz of Mexico has, at all times, shown himself desirous of maintaining the most amicable relations with the United States, but his country is under deep financial obligations to England and looks to the same quarter for future aid of the same kind. Moreover, the educated section of appropriation of \$115,000,000. One point | the Mexican people, which alone can be credited with the evolution of a public opinion, scarcely attempted to disguise its sympathy with the Spaniards during the recent war. Such being the attitude of the more important Latin-American countries toward the United States on the one hand and Great Britain on the other, there seems to be no valid reason why the Canadians should oppose the selection of an umpire from one of them. It is not impossible that, before Aug. 2,

the date set for the reassembling of the loint Commission, such pressure may be prought to bear by the British Colonial Office on the Ottawa Government as may induce the latter to accept the American proposal for the submission of the Alaska boundary question to arbitration.

A Mischlevous Pulpit.

A letter in defence of the Rev. Dr. RAINS-FORD, which we print elsewhere, shows that the writer missed wholly the point of our remarks upon the clergyman's sermon of last Sunday. We took no ground on the general question of Sunday observance, but simply referred to the manifest inconsistency of a minister's commending and practicing one form of Sunday recreation and condemning another, to which he gives justification as innocent on other days by participating in it personally. This correspondent says that Sunday dinners and musical entertainments involve Sunday work by servants, but, of course, so also does the golf played and commended by Dr. RAINSBORD. All the machinery of social life, even the running of a church, requires Sunday labor.

As to the phllanthropy of Dr. RAINSFORD we expressed no doubt; but philanthropy is not religious faith. The greatest infidels have been men noted for their humanity. Increased solicitude for the temporal happiness of men is even a distinguishing feature of the religious doubt and denial which are so widespread and so conspicuous at this time. Skepticism concerning the fundamental articles of religious faith and the dogmas of theology has encouraged the substitution of mere philanthropy for the religious faith which looks beyond time and sense. Consequently churches are turning their passionate feelings toward charity, socialism, and various other devices for ameliorating the We hold, of course, that not only Dyea merely temporal condition of men. They and Skagway, but every port on the Paact as if this earth ended all, while religion teaches that the everlasting life beyond the States by the terms of the cession from grave is all; that light affliction here is relatively of only momentary consequence, and desirable even as discipline, neces sary as a schooling for the true and eternal life which is to come. In all Dr. RAINSyoun's sermon there was no trace of any such religious faith. He was not preaching missioners on the score of inndequacy. By everlasting salvation, but only temporal

alvation. The private charities of Dr. RAINSFORD about which our correspondent speaks. have nothing to do with the matter, nor are they singular in him. He is fortunate in being surrounded in his parish by some very rich and very liberal men, and he does not ask in vain for their charity. That Christian virtue is practiced and exemplified so extensively and so bountifully in New York that its exhibition by a clergyman is not remarkable. It distinguishes modern sentiment, and has grown into a veritable passion in New York. Nor is the general conduct of Dr. RAINSFORD's life very different morally from that of the run of the people against whose Sunday recreations he inveighed. They may prefer to go to dinners and musical entertainments on Sunday. but because he prefers to play golf on Sunday he cannot be said to rise to a higher moral elevation. He participates freely in their social pleasures during the week, private and public, dinners and other social functions, the play and the opera, and if golf playing and cycling are proper Sunday recreations, as he says they are, why are not the others also? He wants better rapid transit facilities so that more people can get out in the country on Sunday with their six distinguished jurists, three British and golfing implements and with their wheels, but such transportation involves Sunday labor by a multitude of servants.

If he had defended outdoor sports as preferable to sports indoors on the ground of their greater physical benefit he would have raised a question of fact over which there might be reasonable and scientific argument, but when he extolled the one form of amusement and reprobated the other on religious grounds purely, logic and reason could have no discussion with him. If. too, golf and bieveling are commendable Sunday recreations, why not also every other form of outdoor sport, and why should not the day be turned wholly into a pube heliday for merrymaking of all kinds? Admit golf and cycling and the old-fashioned notions about Sunday observance are done away with completely; and inevitably the people will prefer to play rather than

In commenting on Dr. Rainsford's sermon last Sunday we did not refer to one of the points made by him. It was that since he had come to New York thirty-five churches below Twenty-third street had "left the field," the inference being that "the field" had been left uncultivated religiously. That is not true. The churches of which he spoke moved away because the demand for them was elsewhere in the town. If they had remained they would have been almost empty, for the peogone uptown, and in place of their lost congregations had come in a population which rejected both. As the Protestant churches noved out the Roman Catholic moved in, frequently buying the abandoned church edifices, and great parishes of that faith

'reopening its mouth;" Nandua Creek and | sucla is the only one so bound by ties of | lous as had been those they succeeded. Thus "the field" was not neglected religiously, but was cultivated with even greater industry than ever. Moreover, in some of the most crowded districts the Roman Catholic population was displaced largely by Jews, and synagogues for them multiplied, and the churches were weakened proportionately, but have not the Jews a religion? In due time, we doubt not, Dr. RAINSFORD'S OWN church of St. George's will be compelled to move away from its present situation to find a neighborhood where there is demand enough for its form of worship to keep up its existence; but its going away will be no evidence that religious effort "has left the field;" it will be only an indication that some other kind of religious order and doctrine

is demanded by the population there. It is demanded there already. If the whole district below Twenty-third street was turned over to the wild socialism of the pulpit of St. George's, propagated as religlous teaching, and should obtain the mastery over the feelings of the crowded population, the very civilization of New York would be in peril from the inflammatory spirit which would be kindled by the subversive doctrines. It is fortunate, therefore, that there is a different religious spirit dominant there now.

The danger to society of the wreck of positive religious faith in elergymen like Dr. RAINSFORD is that in the confusion of mind caused by it they are seeking frantically to justify and magnify their office by preaching a gospel of social discontent, of rebellion against social conditions inseparable from human existence, and thus inciting warfare against civilization itself Of all the mischievous social influences now active they are the worst, and chief among them is the Rev. Dr. RAINSFORD.

No Multiplication of Surrogates. A bill has been introduced in the State

Senate providing for the election of a third Surrogate for the county of New York. This county does not need an additional

Surrogate any more than a cat needs an additional tail.

Two Surrogates are enough, and, if fit for the office, are quite capable of dealing with torial of to-day. the present volume of business. Let each one work only half as hard as DANIEL G. ROLLINS worked when he was the sole Surrogate, and there will be no complaint on the part of lawyers or litigants, and no accumulation of arrears.

But if it were otherwise, and the burden were more than two Surrogates could carry, there are better methods of relief than an increase in the judicial force of the court. "For the relief of Surrogates' courts the

Legislature may confer upon the Supreme Court in any county having a population exceeding 400,000 the powers and jurisdic tion of Surrogates, with authority to try issues of fact by jury in probate cases." This is a provision of the Judiciary Ar-

ticle of the State Constitution, under which the Surrogates here might well be spared the labor of hearing contested will cases. Such cases, under our system of procedure. can eventually be brought to a jury trial anyway, and it would therefore be far wiser and less wasteful to have them tried by a jury in the first instance.

In no event, however, should the project of electing a third Surrogate be seriously entertained by the Legislature until FRANK T. FITZGERALD and JAMES M. VARNUM have proved unable to cope with the work which they are called upon to do. We don't believe they will sink under its weight.

Broadway.

The signature of Mayor Van Wyck made into law the ordinance changing the name of the Boulevard to Broadway, as requested by property owners and business men, who declared that the real estate values and trade would be benefited by the change. The "Boulevard," when originally laid out between Fifty-ninth and 170th streets, was designed for a street of residences, differing in this respect from Broadway, a business horoughfare. The name of Broadway was repugnant to the plans of the projectors of the Boulevard. The West Side Association, made up of landowners in what is now the Riverside section of New York, thus defined, in 1870, the views currently held at

that time as to the Boulevard:

"It is indirect line with the city's leading main thoroughfare, Breadway (where values have more constantly maintained themselves than in any other street or avenue of the city), and must receive the advantages of this connection. It will run through the avenues and divide them, making a series of open squares at frequent points, thus creating prominent business centres like Union square, Madison square. Sixth avenue and Broadway square. These will be continued all the way up from the Circle to Manhattanville and then onward to Kings. Circle to Manhattanville and then onward to Kings bridge. The frequency of these spots, together with the numerous parks, boulevards, drives, statues, monuments, natural scenery, river and landscape, will make a grand total of attractions which will command the best class of population and hold it continuously thereafter."

Eclipsed by the Riverside avenues in its advantages of proximity to the Hudson, the Boulevard attained few of the distinctions hoped for it. It is, among great New York thoroughfares, the one to which there has been least increase of residential buildings. and the ordinance signed on Tuesday is at official dedication of the upper part of Broadway to the uses distinguishing the lower half of Broadway, the chief business street on the American continent.

Not only has no evidence been thus far produced in the inquest into the Adams poison ng case which would warrant the indictmen or even the arrest of any person, but many the suspicions excited against various individ uals have been dispelled. Nearly all the important witnesses in the case have been examined and cross-examined, and the mystery of the affair is deeper than ever.

Expansion.

From the Pine Bluff Commercial.

In 1861 Senator Berry, then a boy like the editors the Commercial, left Ozark, as we did Fort Smith, to fight against the greatest Government --d the most exalted and sublime President that the United State has ever had, and in all probability ever will have not even excepting the father and promoter of ex pansion-Thomas Jefferson.

Who would have dreamed that the boy, Berry, who entered the Confederate Army when not even of age, would one day awear allegiance to the United States as a representative in the General Assembly of Arkansas; subsequently as Circuit Judge; later as Governor and still later as United States Senator? Yet Senator Berry, with all the experiences we have pointed out, prates blandly about the condition of lot of bandits in the Philippine Islands, as though these creatures, who only a day or two before the ratification of the treaty of peace shot down in col blood his own American kith and kin without the least provocation, deserve the consideration he mentions.

And Senator Berry objected to an increase in the army, upon the specious plea of opposition to expansion—expansion not invited by us, but thrust upor us; expansion as difficult to discard as it would be to remove all of the Rocky Mountains, Pike's Peak in sluded, and place them in the middle of the Gulf of

We are the friend of Senator Berry in several ways, but in all seriousness he has never made a sadder or THE COURT OF APPRALS.

More Judges and Summer Sessions. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Justice requires that every suitor who has a substantial controversy should be granted a hearing in the Court of Appeals if he desires, but at the risk of bearing the expense of the appeal if unsuccessful. The court should not be divided nor a rival established; its unity and its power are essential to its dignity. The plain remedy for the present congested condition of the cal-endar is an increase of the number of the Judges to, say, twelve. Seven Judges could sit at a time, the Judges to vacate the bench at the end of each month, one each in rotation. The sessions of the court should be extended to include Saturdays and the summer months. Lawyers would not consider it a hardship to argue their causes on Saturdays or in the long vacation, but the contrary, and the Judges would

argue their causes on Saturdays or in the long vacation, but the centrary, and the Judges would not suffer from the Increased sessions, as each Judge would have five months' time in each year for rest and study. The actual time in each year for rest and study. The actual time in each year pleable to the hearing of causes would be about doubled. The unity of the court would be preserved. True, there would not always be the same Judges on the bench, but that is not necessary. At present there are necessarily frequent changes in the personnel of the court, so that the majority of its present members have taken their seats within the past five years. In a court of twelve members all the twelve would be about the work togother, and by the system of changing but one Judgea month the possibility of cliques and scrious divisions would be obviated. If deemed necessary, the plan could be modified so as to provide for a President and Vice-President of the court, each to preside half the year in alternate months, or otherwise.

It ought also be provided that a unanimous decision of five Judges in the Appellate Division should not be reversed by a mere four to three majority of the Court of Appeals, but that a rehearing in such cases should be had before the full bench. Another advantage would be that, in case of illness or absence, vacancies on the working bench could be supplied. At present it is often unsatisfactory to present a decision of five Supreme Court Judges for a review by only five Court of Appeals, but that a rehearing in such cases should be required to lay, as a matter of course, an extra allowance of costs to the respondent, of say 2 per cent.on the amount involved. The present fee bill is far too small in most cases, either to deter frivolous appeals or to recompense the atterney for the respondent, much less the counsel employed.

Alfred B. Churkshane.

A Defence of the Rev. Dr. Rainsford. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While agreeing in the main with Dr. Rainsford's lews on the question of Sunday recreation, I may state that, as a rule, I disagree with him in the majority of instances. But that would not justify me in treating him unfairly as you have done (of course, unintentionally) in your edi-

When the reverend preacher spoke against the Sunday dinner parties and the like in this city, he did not condemn such entertainments or find faultiwith people being merry and glad, or even feasting on the Lord's Day, If he had done so, he must necessarily have by implication blamed Christ, the "Lord of the implication blamed Christ, the "Lord of the fabbath," for attending similar parties and easts on that day. What he did mean if I unerstand him aright) was that the habit of giving such entertainments on Sundays, and the awarr and expense attending upon them, tand in the way of the servants of the household and the employees of the caterers being ble to enjoy the physical rest of that one day in seven to which they are entitled by the living law, and from going to church, if they eel so inclined.

divine law, and from going to church, if they feel so inclined.

As to Dr. Rainsford's sermon being "without a trace of ledigious faith," that is a matter of onlinon. There are those even nowadays—as there were plenty in my younger days—who would rather side with the "religious faith" of the Pharisee and condemn those who, like Curist, hold that the "Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath." Dr. Rainsford, however, on this occasion preached the gospel which Christ himself preached and practiced—the gospel of mercy, as ouposed to that of rigorism and formasism. And what he preaches Dr. Rainsford not only believes, but practices, carries out to the letter. His life is one of unsentimental and thoroughly practical philanthropy, a living gospel, which points the "way to eternal salvation," a gospel of lave and consideration for poor, weak, wearied, fallen humanity.

sideration for poor, weak, wearied, fallen humanity.

As to his receiving a handsome salary, I am yet to be shown that it is a sin that they who "serve the altar should live by the altar." But, waiving that consideration. I would say that you do not know Dr. Rainsford as I know him. If you did, you would know how little of that "handsome salary" he keeps for himself and his family. It would not be seemly to publish his good deeds, his alms and his oblations, which are best known to those who, in their hour of direst trouble, have profited by them, nor would it be possible to know, sons to be able to publish, even one tithe ofhis corporal works of mercy. With him it is to "do good by stealth;" he would "blush to find it fame."

mercy. With him it is to "do good by mercy. With him it is to "do good by alth;" he would "blush to find it fame." hope this slight attempt at vindication of e with whom, theologically and in other eys. I am sitogether at variance, will show at there are others who, like myself, recogze in Dr. Rainsford one of the most upright do outspoken preachers of righteousness this ty has ever seen. New York, Feb. 21.

Youth, Maiden and the Theatre.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some few weeks ago I invited a very intimate lady friend of mine, about 18 years of age, to go to the theatre with me she were to accept my invitation and go with me in the evening without a chaperon she would feel herself disgraced in the eyes of her friends and relatives if they found it out, 10f course I would not have taken her without the knowledge and consent of her parents.) Since then I have not been to her

Boy, repair at the proper hour to the mansion of your very intimate lady friend, and in the presence of her parents or relatives present suitable apologies for interrupting, without just cause, your three-year-old habit of calling upon her

The years of both of you are still too tender for quarrels with a romantic motive. In refusing to go with you to the theatre without a chaperon this young woman showed a wholly maidenly respect for the opinions of those entitled to consideration. No exception, also, should be taken to her use of the word disgraced." That word may be strong, but it did no more than express the very keen appreciation she felt of the objections to the theatre party proposed. This young woman deserves your admiration rather than your resentment, and upon the issue between her relatives and your friends we stand by the

Eighty-second Street's Block of Ash Cans. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At this noment there are fifty-nine cans, barrels and poxes filled with ashes and garbage standing in areas and on the sidewalk on the north side of Eighty-second street between Contral Park West and Columbus avenue. They have just been counted by ONE WHO EMPLOYS A PRIVATE ASHMAN. NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

To Pile Snow in the Middle.

To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir: We may not again have occasion this season to feet the necessity of a reasonable, common sense method of handling a heavy snowfall. Why cannot an ordinance be passed providing that in streets not occupied by surface railroad lines all snow must be thrown into the middle instead of barely clear of the sidewalk as at present. One pile in the middle would occupy no more toom if properly piled than each side pile now takes up. It would leave a regular road, clear of interference, for each line of teams on its proper side. It would mean clear gutters and cosspool openings. NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

Set and Let Set.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Our teacher has asked us to give the correct answer to the following question: "Do you sit a hen and lot her sit, or set hen and let her act ?" MARY E. TATE. WAREFIELD, Kan., Feb. 19.

One of the Perils of a Painter's Trade. From the Chicago Record.

In Judge Hall's police court the other day a unique lefence was offered by a painter who had been prought to the station in a helpless state of intoxi-

"I wasn't drunk, your Honor," he persisted, "I was just dizzy, that's all. I'd been paintin' a barber

Discussion of the Subject Before the New York Academy of Medicine.

From the Medical Record. Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, Major, aurgeon United States Volunteer Engineers, read paper at the meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine on Feb. 2 on our army ration and its adaptability for use in tropical climates. He said the meteorological records showed that the extreme variation in temperature within the limits of the United States was as much as 150 F. Our Government made certain distinctions between the uniforms for soldiers serving in the warmer and those in the colder portions of our country, but there had been apparently no official attention given to similar

distinctions in the rations issued A ration to be well adapted for use in the tropies must be non-irritating, easily transported and easily preserved. The beef com ponent and the salt pork should be reduced one-half, farinaceous food being substituted therefor; salt meats should not be issued more than once or twice a week; fresh meat should be supplied when meat is needed. Of the cereals, one of the best was hominy, as the husks were removed in the process of Equally valuable was rior. but it should be given in three times the present quantity. The white bean of this country should not be issued. but instead the red boan commonly found in the tropies. It broke up readily in cooking, was more digestible, and did not excite irrita-These beans and hominy formed the staple diet of the Mexican Army. In addition to the above, apples and prunes should be added to the sation for the tropics. It should always be borne in mind that the best results could not be obtained, no matter how good the ra-

not be obtained, no matter how good the ration, unless the food was suitably cooked. This was such an important matter that there should be a school of instruction for camp cooks.

Major J. Meti. Woodbury said that if one could see what the American volunteer can turn a good Government ration into, one would come to the conclusion that nothing short of a miracle could save the volunteers from destruction. He gave a vivid description of the utter lack of attention to cleanliness displayed in the volunteer camps, and especially in the camp kitchens, and compared them with the excellent state of affairs found among the regulars. This comparison was made simply to show that the regulars are, and the volunteers are not, soldiers. Dr. Woodbury said that about 40 per cent, of all the disease among the soldiers in Porto Rico was the result of carelessness and ignorance in the preparation of the food. At a given time, when the regulars and the volunteers were supplied with the same ration, there were 12 per cent, of the regulars and sign as against each 18 if the result and the tion there were 12 per cent of the regulars sick as against nearly 36 per cent, among the

the volunteers were supplied with the same ration, there were 12 per cent, of the regulars sick as against nearly 30 per cent, among the volunteers.

Col. Charles Woodruff of the Commissary Department said that the meat component of the army ration had been made large simply in deference to the taste of Americans. He had seen some of our soldiers marching in Montana when the temperature was 15° below zero, and others marching in a region where the temperature was 11° above zero, and yet at no time had he seen the soldiers refuse meat. But the ration should be more flexible. The invasion of a trepteal climate in midsummer with a less of only about 2 per cent, was something, in his opinion, of which the nation should be proud. Any company commander who desired to vary his ration, instead of drawing beans, for instance, might draw all rice, or all hominy, or peas, and instead of the quantity of potatoes he could draw a certain percentage in onions or other small vegetables. The salt meat could be sold back directly to the subsistence department at its full value, and in place of it could be taken anything of equal value. The United States soldier was, therefore, not compelled to live on an ironelad ration; its flexibility was greater than that of the ration of any other country. If the standard ration was composed of a great many articles, there would result a great waste of food, hence the Government, preferred the system of exchanges justdescribed. The reason the Government did not handle the red bean was that its skin was so thin that it could not be transported readily, and it absorbed moisture so rapidly that it spoiled very much less meat and more rice, but he still thought it better to leave the ration just as it was and allow of changes being made in the manner he had indicated.

Major H. S. Kilbourn said that the trouble with the ration in Cuba, as he saw it, was not one of quality but of quantity—they did not get enough. The first thing brought to the men who were investing Santingo was ammunition, and t

adaptable.

A. L. Giben said that the ration that had Dr. A. L. Gibon said that the ration that had been under discussion certainly was not the navy ration. The latter was very much more extensive, there being an immense number of alternates. The navy ration of to-day he leclieved to be perfection itself, but there must be a judicious selection to secure the best results. The particular food most suitable for each climate was within the reach of the men by commutation of rations. In his opinion it was a great mistake to tinker with the excellent Government ration. It went without saying that the food must be of good quality and well cooked. The cooking in the may at the present time was, as a rule, excellent.

Two Valid Excuses.

From the Rochester Herald.

Last week, late in the afternoon, a case was called by Judge Sutherland in County Court.
"I would like to ask, your Honor, that this case go over until to-morrow," said one of the attorneys.
"On what ground," said the Judge. "Too tried?"
"Yes, your Honor, I have been arguing a case all day in Part II, and I am really too fatigned to go on with this trial."
"Yery well, let the case go over. Call the next case."

next case."
The next case was called and another attor-

nev arose:
May it please your Honor, I would like to ask that this ease go over."
For what reason?"
I am too tired."
You, too? What makes you fired?"
I have been listening all day to my learned friend in Part II."

A Bachelor's Bill Against Tight Stays. From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Maddison, Wis., Feb. 16.—All sorts of measures have been introduced for the protection of various people by the Wisconsin Legislaturo at its present session, but Assemblyman Dagget of Bear Creek, one of the bachelor members, was the only one to prove the necessity for a law protecting "misses, old maids, and matried women of the State" from their own indiscretion. In the Assembly to-day he introduced a joint resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of three from the Assembly and one from the Senate to draw up a bill to prohibit tight lacing. The resolution was referred to the committee on public health and sanitation.

A Grant-Lee Militia Company. From the Atlanta Constituti

Georgia will soon have as a part of the National Guard a company composed of veterans of 1861, 1 which the followers of Grant and those of Lee will be mingled side by side in the ranks. The petition for the formation of the company comes to Go Chandler from Fitzgerald, the latest product in the State in the way of a municipality.

The town of Fitzgerald, as is commonly known, was settled mainly from the North and West, and many of the survivers of the Union army live in the county side by side with the Confederate soldiers. There is no company of the State militia within eixty miles.

A St. Louis by All Means. From the St. Louis Republic.

WARRINGTON, Feb. 18.-It is hoped that one of the new cruisers will bear the name of the imperial city of the Mississippi Valley-St. Louis. To President Loubet.

Bon jour, good det: We wish to convet Our compliments to you and to pet Our respects. We hope you met

Monsieur Loubet,

Not be in the wet Of that Paris mob. But do not delet If the need is to flet A few dozen hides, for thet Are used to that sort of thing, and met Cause you trouble, unless you lot.
Them them out good and flat. Make het, Old chap, while the sun shines, and pret, Advise them not to get too get, As a warning, you know. Thet Will crown you with het
And with laurel, if you get in your plet

As you should. It's their wet. We betret No confidence when we set. We think you're no jet.

But set, Monsieur Loubet,

Do you really think you have come to stat? W. J. In

THE ARMY RATION IN THE TROPICS. WAR RECORD OF RUSSELL A. ALGER. The Facts as Presented by Official Reports

From the Army and Navy Journal of Nov. 5, 1808. We have had inquiries from time to time concerning the military record of Russell A. Alger, now Secretary of War, which appear to be based upon the supposition that there is something to be discovered to his discredit, An examination of the 112 volumes of the Becords of the Rebellion shows a large number of references to the service of Gen. Alger. all of which are complimentary. The pearest approach to censure is in a report stating that 'Col. Alger' was so eager in the pursuit of a routed enemy that "with pardonable scal" he went a mile beyond the limits fixed for him.

Gen. Alger entered the service as an enlisted

man in a regiment of Michigan Volunteers,

and was in June, 1865, brevetted a Major-Gen-

eral of Volunteers. His gallant service on a

particular occasion at Booneville, Ky., is de-

scribed by Gen. Sheridan in his "Personal

Memoirs," Vol. I., pp. 100-104. It was, as Gen.

Sheridan says, "the quick and desperate work

that is usually imposed on a forlorn hope," and

materially assisted in making a success of one

of the most brilliant actions of the war, where Shoridan, by taking desperate chances, triamphed over a force estimated at 5,000 men, Sheridan's force being only 917. Alger made a flerce attack on the rear of this force with only ninety mounted men, and by prompt action they fled in disorder before Sheridan's front attack. This, in brief, is the story as Sheridan tells it. In his official report, July 1, 1802, Gen. Sheridan calls attention to Alger's "great gallantry," and says: "I directed Capt. Alger, with two companies of the Second Iowa and two two companies of the Second Iowa and two companies of my own regiment, to charge them in the rear. This was handsomely done."

Gen. Alger subsequently commanded the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, and was wounded in the Gettysburg campaign. His regiment participated in the several charges made at Gettysburg campaign. His regiment participated in the several charges made at Gettysburg July 4. In March, 1844, he was a special commissioner from the War Department in connection with the President's ammesty proclamation. Sept. 19, 1863, Gen. Charger of the Fifth, Michigan, he leading the advance, Oct. 24, 1843." Gen. Cuater reports Mager as conducting a charge "daring in the extrone." Sheridan reported, June 10, 1844, that Alger took part in the exalting engagement of June 12, which he describes as "by far the most brilliant one of the present campaign." He describes Col. Alger's regiment as "gallantly charging down the Gordonsville road, capturing 1,500 horses and about 800 men, but they were finally surrounded and had to give them up. This, as Gen. Tortert explains in his report, was due to the embarrassment the regiment suffered most of the regiment came in. "Gol. Alger and a few men gallantly cut their way through a column of the enemy to our lines that afternoon."

Col. Alger was also in the famous light in which Gen. J. E. B. Stuart was killed. Of this fight Gen. Custer says in his official report of the operations of May 11, 1844. "The edge of the wood nearest to my front was held by the enemy of dismoninted men, who poured a heavy fire into my lines until the Fifth and Sixth Michigan were ordered to dismount and clave the enemy from his josition, which they did in the most gallant manner, led by Col. Alger is reported in command of the Second Brigade, Kilpatrick's Division, Sheridan's Cavalry Corps. He subsequently commanded the First Brigade on days picketing the left of Grant's army. He is mentioned as taking pert in the operations in northwestering the left of Grant's army. He is mentioned as taking pert in the o companies of my own regiment, to charge them in the rear. This was handsomely done. Corps. He subsequently commanded the First Brigade on duty pleketing the left of Grant's army. He is mentioned as taking part in the operations in northwestern Virginia in the fall. Gen. Alter while in the service was charged on one occasion with absenting himself from his command in Washington without obtaining proper leave of absence from his superior officer. The facts were that while very ill, Gen. Alger was sent to the hespital at Annapolis from Harrier's Ferry, by order of Dr. Wooster, the surgeon of Gen. Custer's brigade, and he never knew that there was any intimation that he was reported absent without leave intil 1888. The affidavit of Dr. Wooster that the War Department. In this affidavit Dr. Wooster says that if any one is to blame he himself is that person. The large number of officers coming from Santiago sent by the surgeons could just as properly be charged with absence without leave in the same manner. Gen. Wheeler, calling the attention of the Secretary of War to that fact, cited it as a case exactly like Gen. Alger's case, and an order was issued by the War Department legalizing such leaves of absence. This was always a custom during the late war, and is being censtantly done through this war.

Not a Good Risk in Kentucky. From the Washington Evening Star.

manager of a life insurance company and the floor.

"Life insurance companies," he was saying,
are as particular about the people they aleady have on their lists as they are about geting them on in the beginning. They are rich,
at course, but they are no more anxious to take
a man who will die of disease within the first

ma man who will die of disease within the first year or two than they are to take in a perfectly healthy man and have him hazard his life by taking personal risks in dangerous pursuits or by travel in unbealthy countries. "I remember a funny instance that occurred once while I was living in New England. One of our \$11,000 men had a way of calling a man a of our \$10,000 men had a way of calling a man a liar in the most earoless and indiscriminate manner, and with only the merest or no provo-cation. One day he was in our office and casu-ally mentioned the fact that he was going to make a trip to Kentucky.

make a trip to hentucky.

When? inquired the manager alertly.

Next week.

On business or pleasure?

Going to lay a pair of horses.

Um-or-er, hestated the manager, 'before you start I wish you would stop in and see me.'

What for? Want me to buy a horse for you?

"What for? Want me to buy a horse for you?"

"No. I want to arrange about your policy."

"What do you want to arrange about it? Isn tital right?"

Yes, as long as you stay in this country. But if you go down to Kentucky we'll have to advance the rate until you come back.

"Well, what in — began the policy holder holt, when the manager interrupted him.

"Don't fly the track, my dear fellow,' he said gently. "It's all right here, and the rate is satisfactory to us, but, by Jove, we can't give you the same rate and let you go to Kentucky and eall men liars like you do in this section. Not much, We haven't got \$10,000 policies to give away like that and you oughth' to exgive away like that, and you oughtn't to ex-

He Meant Well.

Prom the Recketter Union and Advertiser.

A well-known young lawyer was walking along East Main street one day during the late cold weather, and as he approached the corner of St. Paul street he perceived a very pretty girl coming toward him. He had barely time to note her attractive appearance when a gust of wind seized the young lady's hat and blew it along the sidowalk in the direction of the gallant attency. The lawyer endeavored to stop the hat after the manner of a short-ston getting in front of a hall, and had the momentary beasure of seeing the rimaway bound bying flutering at his feet. Anticipating the young lady's grateful smile, he stooped to pick up the hat, and that is where the sidewalk get in its deadly work. His feet flew from under him, and he landed squarely on the hat. The owner of the handes squarely on the hat. The owner of the law flanded her a mass of crushed mill nery the shape of a pic.

The hally mustered up self-pessession enough to thank him for his efforts to catch the hat, but there was an 'unlong glare of contradiction' in hereyes as she said the words, while the lawyer walked on trying to look as if he did not know that people were laughing at him. From the Rockester Union and Advertiser.

Still Barred from Decollete.

From the Chicago Inter Occar-

From the Checago Inter Occase,

A South Side girl who has the physique of
Sarah Bernhardt has been following the directions of a heauty oracle, and when she met a
friend in the foyer of the Auditorium last Monday she said:

"You see, I am wearing a street costume
after all my preparations for evening dress."

The friend nodded.

"Well, I massinged my neck twice a day for
three mooths, until my colar bones quite disappeared. I felt sure I should be an ornament
to a box party."

Well, what happened? inquired the friend,

"Well, what happened?" Inquired the friend,

"The massage
exercise developed my muscles so that they
stand out just as If I were a prizedghiter."

The speaker waved her fan with a vigor that
praved her strength, and then passed a sureastic comment on a thin girl who were a decolicte
corsage. corsage.

Victims of Celluloid Combs.

From the Louisville Eleming Paul.

A trio of accidents of the same kind in three different lowns yesterday resulted in the scalping of the girls who were the unfertunate victims. Miss Saille Vanneter, a charming daughter of Judge Vanneter of Chilliecthe, O. had her hair all burned off, while leaning over a grate, by her colluboid comb catching fire. She is terribly injured.

Al Zanesville, D. Miss Luin Moore, a society girl, got too near the grate; her celluleid comb ignited and she was scalped before help could reach her.

reach her.
At Wheeling, W. Va., Miss Mary Conner, while raking coal in the grate, got too near the fire, and her celluloid comb was ignited, burning her terribly. It was the second accident of the kind at Wheeling in a week.